ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 34. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1856. WHOLE NO. 335.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c.; should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

From the Washington Union, Jan. 25.

Special Message from the President.

The subjoined message from the President of the United States was transmitted to both houses of Congress yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory considered as an inchoate State are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and a house of representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act. And provided further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the General Gavernment, including the governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly. In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While, by this act, the principle of the constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of the organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first legislative assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the legislative assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the second of July, 1855. So that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organized and newly associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 20th day of November, 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the governor so that the election for members of the legislative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary cau es and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views, associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was that the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the legislative assembly were held in most, if not all, of the precincts at the time and the places, and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been polled, abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power, and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially received and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the council and the house of representatives "duly elected;" withheld certificates from others because of alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new election to supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus at length, in all the forms of statute, and with his own official authentication, complete legality was given to the first legislative assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each house of the assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualification and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question. At all events, it is a question as to which, neither now, nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legislative assembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the governor, by proclamation, convened the assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City; the two houses met and were duly organized in the ordinary parliamentary form; each sent to, and received from, the governor the official communications usual on occasions; an elaborate message opening the session was communicated by the governor; and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the legislative assembly.

But, after a few days, the assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed, against the consent of the governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government to the "Shawnee Manual-Labor School," (or Mission,) and thither the assembly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the governor refused to sign it, and, by special message, assigned for reason of refusal not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretence of the illegality or incompetency of the assembly as such, but only the fact that the assembly had by its act transferred the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he continued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he by official message, communicated to the assembly the fact that he had received notification of the termination of his functions as governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognising the body as a duly elected and constituted legislative assembly.

It will be perceived that, if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the assembly, it is not pretended to consist in irregularity of election, or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial this objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace, not only of the Territory of Kansas, but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedings of the legislative assembly was of unexceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the Territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and yet the governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the legislative assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin for the further reason that the place indicated by the governor, without having any exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation; and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post—a superior officer of the army—has been dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legislative assembly might not with propriety pass the territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of Government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and legislative assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a previous section of the act it was enacted that "the first legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the word "place" means a place at Fort Leavenworth, not place any where in the territory. If so, the Governor would have been the first to err in this matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly—that is, to forbid to the legislative assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended "until the legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of government, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the legislative assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the first movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the legislative assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected under that law. But, subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded, without authority of law, to elect an other delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan and others, were self-organized, and as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while, in a majority of cases, a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indis-

pensable, and, in some cases, the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterwards, in its discretion.—But in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a Constitution, and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the General Government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas, he may and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus;* and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and if it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections, or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained, they shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great perogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmittigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by authorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by enroachment from without and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measure be taken to dispose of the question itself, which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1856.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 7, 1856.

☞MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

REMOVAL.—The Post Office has been removed to the room in the north east corner of the Court House.

COLD.—On Monday morning last the thermometer at this place was three degrees below zero.

☞See Mr. Aston's advertisement in another column. He has a good assortment of Books, Stationery, Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. Call and see him, at Dr. Hilliard's old stand, and you will be pleased with the proprietor and his goods.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

In to day's paper the reader will find a highly important document, the Special Message of President Pierce to Congress, in relation to the Kansas troubles. It will attract general attention, no less from its compactness of reasoning and completeness of argument, than for the sound Constitutional doctrine enunciated so clearly and boldly. It presents, first, the leading features of the law under which Kansas and Nebraska were organized as Territories; second, the history of the settlement of that region to the present time; third, the present legal position of the parties contending for the mastery of Kansas. We fully agree with our cotemporary of the Charleston Mercury, that on all these points the message is clear, logical, and undeniably correct. In fact, the basis of this message, as of the annual message of the President, is that there is a principle of justice and right on which the sections of the Confederacy can agree, without concession, or sacrifice, and that this principle is nothing else than the cheerful acknowledgement and faithful maintenance of the equality of the States. The whole argument lies in this; and it is precisely on this principle that the President has based his argument in both his general and his special message. It is upon this principle that Congress must decide the question.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, in speaking of the approaching Democratic National Convention and its probable action, says—The claims of Gen. Pierce, on the whole country, for his eminently patriotic, manly and statesmanlike administration under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment, will not be lost sight of by the Convention. In fact, it is not easy to conceive the grounds of expediency or justice, on which that body could agree upon any other nomination. General Pierce is evidently the favorite, at least of the South, for the nomination.

☞We are indebted to his Excellency Gov. McRee, of Mississippi, for a pamphlet copy of his annual message to the Legislature.

☞Commodore Morris, of the U. States Navy, died at Washington City on the 28th January.

"India; or, The Pearl of Pearl River."—By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Such is the title of a work of thrilling interest now in press, and which will be ready for sale on the 8th of March, by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Southworth stands among the first writers of the age. The work will be furnished in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar. Address Mr. Peterson.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring Term:

Edenton, Judge Manly; Newbern, Saunders; Raleigh, Person; Hillsborough, Dick; Wilmington, Caldwell; Salisbury, Ellis; Morganton, Bailey.

☞The Liquor Law of Pennsylvania has been repealed by the Legislature.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of Georgia recently assembled in convention in Milledgeville. It is described as a most harmonious and enthusiastic gathering of genuine, full blooded *Americans*—native and adopted. In publishing the proceedings, the Augusta Constitutionalist remarks:

They will be especially interesting to our readers, and will be read with deep interest by the whole country, as they unquestionably embody the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Georgia. With these sentiments, the delegates appointed will go to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble on the first Monday of next June, at Cincinnati, and there they will, we have every confidence, receive the sanction and concurrence of the Representatives of the National Democratic party of the Union.

With such principles inscribed upon its banner, that great party will go with its candidates for President and Vice President, into the field, conquering and to conquer. The conservative men of every section will rally to its support, as the party of patriotism and correct Constitutional principles, and aid in overwhelming the heterogeneous and warring factions of folly, fanaticism, and sectional prejudice, which, for the last two years, have distracted the country, and made sport of its best interests.

We look with full assurance for large and valuable accessions to our ranks, in the next few months, from the patriotic but deluded citizens of Georgia, who have unwittingly been drawn, under temporary excitements and delusions, into the Know Nothing organization, and who have found, by late experience, the utter inefficiency of that Order, to accomplish aught that is safe for the South or useful for the country.

DUEL.—The Wilmington Commercial says much anxiety is felt in that community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton, of the Journal, and Mr. Burr, of the Herald, who left Wilmington a few days since to fight a duel, somewhere beyond the borders of the State.

☞The annual salaries of New England Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, to be about $600 a year.

☞J. B. G. Roulhac, a leading citizen of Raleigh, died in that city very suddenly a few days since of apoplexy.

ANOTHER ROAD.—We learn from the Dandridge (Tenn.) Herald, that a movement is on foot to procure a charter for a Rail Road from Strawberry Plains, via Dandridge, to Newport. The Herald says the road ought to be built, and can and will be built if those interested in the construction of it will make an endeavor.

☞A Democratic meeting at Carthage, in this State, held on the 12th ult., expressed a desire for Gen. Pierce's re-nomination, and the nomination of Hon. James C. Dobbin for the Vice Presidency.

STATE BONDS.—Hon. D. W. Courts, State Treasurer, advertises for sale $44,000 of North Carolina State Bonds. Bids received until the 19th instant.

☞The Senate of Georgia have passed a bill which provides for the election of Judges by the people.

☞Hon. Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War, has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi U. S. Senator, for the term commencing 4th Morch, 1857.

☞The Whigs of New Hampshire are about to hold a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

☞In the Virginia Legislature a bill is under discussion which contemplates the permanent endowment of all the colleges in that State.

☞The Albany Evening Journal publishes a list of the battles fought during the year 1855, with the number of people killed at each, beginning with the bombardment of Shanghai by the French, at which one hundred fell, and ending with the fall of Kars, at which 2,600 fell, by which list it appears that seventy-three battles have occurred during the year, or more than one for each week, with an average loss of over a thousand men killed in each. The list does not include those who have fallen by disease, or in skirmishes, nor the wounded, disabled, those who died in the hospital or the ambulance, or were irreparably maimed, or missing, or prisoners. The number left dead on the field usually comprise only about one-fourth of the entire loss in a battle. By this rule, the entire number swept out of useful existence by the wars of 1855, must have reached over 300,000 men. No year has presented so bloody a record since Waterloo.

TRUE.—An exchange paper gives utterance to the following, every word of which is true as truth itself:

"A man who would systematically and wilfully set about cheating a printer, would commit robbery on a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—rob a church of its counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind nigger's last 'flitter'—pawn his grandmother's specs for a drink of whiskey—steal acorns from a blind sow, and hook clothes from a scarecrow, to make a respectable appearance in society."

He that in the world would rise,
Must read the *News* and advertise.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK AND OHIO.

In the midst of the uproar of abolitionism, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) the resolutions of the democracy (soft) of New York and the action of the State convention of Ohio add another fact to the cumulative evidence that establishes the principle that the nation's hope is in the democracy, and that, no matter how they think sectionally, when the Union is in danger, with unanimity they come boldly forward in defence of the constitution and State rights. We have always believed the soft-shell faction of New York as possessing, at the bottom, the true grit, and though sometimes, when under wrong leaders, acting equivocally, yet, in general, coming "right side up, with care," and placing themselves upon the Baltimore platform, as true and honest men, firm to the South and the Union. The democracy of New York and Ohio are decidedly in the majority when the different factions are united, and, notwithstanding the blame that we would bestow upon them for not maintaining that ascendency in State affairs, yet it does our heart good to see factions uniting, and all, in a presidential campaign, stand side by side as brothers fighting, not for local causes, but for the great democratic principles that have saved the Union oftimes from the ruthless hand of abolitionists.

The party of the South looked with some anxiety to their late conventions, desiring to see the stand they would take in the coming campaign. While many douted the nationality of the softs and the Ohio democracy, we had always thought that they were more "sinned against than sinning." The action of both conventions exbibits the democracy of those sections as planted upon a broad and comprehensive national platform, which gives evidence in advance of the triumph of our principles next November. President Pierce showed a true insight into character, and a knowledge of that section of the Union, when he upheld their nationality, and no one would receive a more hearty vote from New York and Ohio than would he who now graces the presidential chair.

We give the right hand of fellowship to brethren; and although we have sometimes deprecated their course, yet we hail with hearty approval the evidences of sound nationality exhibited by their late conventions. The democracy in every contest comes out brightened and burnished, and stands more firm and noble before the world; and we are assured, from the many evidences already given that, whether its ranks be led by Wise, Hunter, Buchanan, or Pierce, victory will crown with redoubled brightness its efforts, and send to a sure and early grave the serried ranks of the opposition.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The "Monroe Doctrine" is compressed in the sentence of one of Mr. Monroe's messages, "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

GOLD.—The North Carolina Whig has in its possession a fine specimen of gold rock, picked up on the 22d ultimo, by Cyrus Stinson, about nine miles east of Charlotte. It is said to weigh 175 dwts., and when separated from the rock in which the gold is embedded, will be worth over $100. He has found another lump, nearly solid, which is worth about $10.

JACK FROST AND THE EELS.—The Yarmouth (Mass.) Register says hundreds of bushels of eels, "frozen as stiff as pokers," have been driven ashore and raked upon the beach, and after being packed in barrels, shipped for the city markets. They sell readily in New York at from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CUBA.—A letter from Havana says: "The Message of the President, received here per Isabel, via Charleston, caused an excitement which I cannot easily describe. The Creoles were wonderfully elated at the observations relative to England and to Spain, while the Spaniards were most terribly down in the mouth upon the same observations."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONALITY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer observes with much force: "Within the last week, Democratic State Conventions have been held in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. They all laid down, substantially, the same platform. The same resolutions could have been passed in all of them. The principle of the Nebraska bill was approved, and Know Nothingism denounced. No other party, North and South, promulgate the same sentiments.

☞The Rev. Joseph Goodman, of the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, died at his residence in Halifax, on the 17th ultimo.

If you want to know the way to the penitentiary, follow the man who believes the world owes him a living.

A Virginia Postmaster has been inquiring of the department the meaning of the little "picture stuck on the letters;" and another official, in Iowa, desired the department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a "fellow who insisted that them pictures of Washington on the letter paid the postage."

European Emigration.

The emigration at several important ports in the United States during the last year, is shown by the following statement:

New York,	136,233
Boston,	18,313
Philadelphia,	7,602
	162,148
Arrived at Quebec,	21,274
Total,	183,422

This shows (says the Journal of Commerce) a remarkable diminution in the amount of emigration compared with the two or three previous years. The aggregate number who arrived at the four ports named, is less by nearly 36,000 than in the year 1854 at the port of New York; and, in connexion with this fact, it must be considered that the number of emigrants returning during the last year was very large, and is likely to be continued. The Liverpool Albion says: A much greater *exodus* may be expected in 1856, extensive preparations having been made to facilitate emigration from Germany on a larger scale than has yet been attempted, the great bulk of which will pass through Liverpool.

Philosophy of Advertising.

A merchant must not be satisfied with advertising, says the Philadelphia Merchant, but must be wise in choosing the mediums for his advertisements. Some people use only the papers connected with their own political party, which is wise only on the supposition that they want the patronage of no others but those with whom they agree in politics.—They will all agree, sometimes, to help a political press by giving to it *all* their advertising, when it would be better to give a donation and secure the privilege of advertising elsewhere. Some go for an "independent" or "neutral" journal, and forget that all the customers they wish do not belong to the independents or the neutrals, and while they are gratifying a passion for reform, or an indifference to parties, they are doing violence to the best interests of business. Many persons are betrayed by the greatness of the circulation of some papers, whereas a paper whose circulation is only fifteen or twenty thousand, is sometimes more valuable as an advertising medium than one that can boast of its forty or fifty thousand; because the former may go among more readers, and the right kind of readers, than the latter. Fifty thousand papers circulated among the lower classes is worth less to the advertiser than five thousand which go among the middle and upper classes; and the fact of advertising being offered at "very cheap" rates is enough to settle the case with the knowing ones that that paper is the proper medium. And then, too, if a man wants the trade of a vast region, he must not be contented with advertising in small country papers, but must seek out the paper which is most diffusive in its circulation, embracing many States in its extension, and commanding the notice of the merchants, traders, manufacturers and chief artisans in all departments of business life. To advertise is a settled principle of successful business.

A VALUABLE PAINT.—For the information of all who wish to obtain a cheap and valuable paint for building, I would say take common clay, (the same that our common bricks are made of,) dry, pulverize, and run it through a seive, and mix with sweet oil.—You then have a first rate fire proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put it on as thick as practicable.

If any one has doubts with regard to the above, just try it on a small scale—paint a shingle, for instance, and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common paints.

The clay, when first dug, will be wet or damp, but will soon dry, spread in the air under a shelter, or, if wanted immediately, it may be dried in a kettle over the fire. When dry it will be in lumps, and can be pulverized by placing an iron kettle a few inches in the ground, containing the clay, and pounding it with the end of a billet of hard wood. Then sift it. Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which can easily be ascertained by trying them on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly, you will get a light red, and the greater the heat you subject it to the brighter or deeper the red.

THE CHOLERA AT AUSTRIA.—From the 1st of May up to the 10th of November, 549,099 persons had the cholera in the Austrian empire, 288,039 recovered, 230,861 died, and 20,208 were still under medical treatment.

The landlords of Washington have set things up rather steep. They charge eight dollars a week to sleep on the cistern. One dollar extra if they furnish bricks for pillows.

SOME ON HOOPS.—The Schuyler County *American Budget* is "some" on hoop yarns. For instance, he tells of an accommodating young beau, in Havana who recently called "to take a young lady out for a sleigh ride. When the lady was seated, the young man discovered that his fair companion with her *surrounding appurtenances* entirely filled the cutter, and not being willing to go afoot himself, he gallantly mounted the *nag*, and both parties rode on their way rejoicing. More recently (says this truth loving editor,) a lady was walking along South Street, Havana, when one of the hoops, the ends of which had not been strongly secured together, suddenly broke loose and flying back with great force, tore completely through the outer garments and struck a small boy who was standing on the side walk about twenty feet from the lady. The small boy was taken home senseless, and it is feared, will not recover. The *hoop* is already re-*covered*.

About 960,000,000 pounds of sugar were consumed in the United States last year—averaging 40 pounds for every man, woman and child.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JAN. 28, 1856.

In the U. S. Senate to day General Cass strongly denounced the position Great Britain has assumed in relation to the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Messrs. Clayton and Collamer spoke on the subject, and the Senate then adjourned to Thursday. The House voted once for a Speaker. The plurality resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 106 to 100.

JANUARY 29.

The Democratic Caucus of the Senate have nominated the proprietors of the Union as Printers for the Senate. In the House, Mr. Crawford gave notice that he will move to-morrow that the House shall proceed to the election for a Speaker in one of the ways prescribed by the Constitution, namely, that each State shall cast one vote. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution subject to the concurrence of the Senate, that if no Speaker should be elected by the 5th of February, Congress should adjourn until the 15th of May. The resolution, however, was laid on the table.—One ballot was taken for Speaker, but as usual proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Dallas has been tendered and accepted the Mission to England.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, assaulted Horace Greely this afternoon, in consequence of remarks made by the latter in a letter to the Tribune, on certain resolutions submitted by him. Greely, however, was not seriously injured.

JANUARY 31.

Mr. Clingman offered in the House to-day a plurality resolution, which was debated and rejected by a vote of 110 to 106.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Cox offered a resolution proposing that the Democrats and National Americans should unite upon Mr. Orr, and afterwards upon Mr. Fuller's name. This was rejected.

Mr. Hickman submitted a plurality resolution which lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Trippe offered an amendment to Mr. Hickman's resolution, declaring Mr. Smith, of Virginia, Speaker, which was defeated by a vote of 110 to 100. The plurality will be tried again to morrow, with a better prospect of success.

SENATE.—The Union was elected Printer to the Senate, which then adjurned till Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The plurality rule was lost to-day by a vote of 108 to 110. A resolution to elect Oliver, of Missouri, Speaker, was lost. Mr. Letcher offered a resolution that Banks, Orr and Fuller consult together and report a man for Speaker to-morrow.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

The convention organized by the choice of General Tilghman, of Maryland, as President.

The number of delegates present is 220.

A resolution was submitted, expressing devoted attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it, notwithstanding some baleful opinions of the North.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

The Texas has arrived at this port with advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. A new revolution to overthrow Comonfort had been headed by Tamirez, and the revolutionists had possession of the City of Puebla after severe fighting. Affairs were in a general state of confusion.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Cotton firm, with sales of 3,000 bales—middling uplands 9 3-8. Flour firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

The carnival scene on the Delaware has just been interrupted by a distressing casualty. About five o'clock this afternoon a sleigh, containing a gentleman and four ladies broke through the ice on the Jersey channel of the Delaware, opposite Poplar street, and before assistance could be rendered the widow of Colonel Peter Albright and her only daughter, aged twenty-three, were drowned. The rest of the party were rescued by the Philadelphia Skating Club who were in the vicinity. The body of Mrs. Albright was recovered within a short distance of the scene of the disaster—the body of Miss Albright was swept under the ice. The horse and sleigh were lost.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1856.

A stampede of slaves from the border Counties of Kentucky occurred last night.—When an attempt was made to arrest them here, the slaves fired upon the officers, slightly wounding several spectators. One slave woman cut the throat of one of her children, killing it instantly, and severely wounded two others. Six of the party were arrested and eight escaped.

THE LAST SEWING MACHINE.—The Scientific American notices a new invention of a sewing machine which promises to eclipse all others, and which will come within the reach of every family. It says: "It is understood that Messrs. Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., the celebrated clock makers, have recently purchased a portion of the right to Robertson's Patent Sewing Machine for the sum of $30,000. This Sewing Machine is said to be a remarkable novelty. It is scarcely larger than the little sewing birds used by the ladies, and may be carried in the pocket. In external appearance it is highly ornamental. For the use of families and individuals, the invention appears to be admirable. We are told that a steamstress with the aid of one of these machines, will be able to do in one day the ordinary hand labor of an entire week. The Messrs. Jerome are at present engaged in constructing machinery for the manufacture of this improvement on a large scale, and in January next will be able to fill orders. Retail price of the machine $10. The best sewing machines of the other makers cost from $100 to $140."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, in view of our relations with England, are discussingthe propriety of instructing their Senators in Congress and urging the representatives to secure an appropriation to complete Fort Delaware, on the Patch Island, and to erect additional batteries, so as to render it impracticable for an enemy's fleet to pass up the river.

☞A bad wound heals; a bad name kills.

A RICH LUMP.—We were shown yesterday, a solid hemisphere of pure gold, taken from the Columbia mine, Ga., the result of three days' work. The value of the lump is $1,300. These mines are owned by a few enterprising gentlemen, who are working them with great success. A company, partly composed of the proprietors of the Columbia mine, are about to open the Parks mine in the same neighborhood, which promises to yield an average of $200 a ton of the precious metal. The proprietors of these mines count on an aggregate product of about $25,000 a month. This, considering the moderate cost of working, is a golden harvest—almost equal to the richest "returns" from the placers of El Dorado.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE LARGRST KNOWN HORSE.—The great Rocky Mountain Horse, being the largest equinal animal in the world, is daily attracting large crowds to his place of exhibition on Camp street, near Canal. He is 21 hands in height, and weighs 2,060 pounds. Besides his large size, he has other qualities which make him one of the most interesting curiosities now in the city. He is perfectly docile, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the most regularly formed and handsomest horse ever seen. Judges of horses, and naturalists, should pay him a visit.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

'ABSORPTION.'—The news from Washington indicates that Banks, the amalgamation candidate for Speaker, is about to use his own phrase, 'absorbed,' that is, 'used up.' A man who can't tell a white man from a negro—in fact, who don't know but a fat negress is equal to his own mother, is surely unfit for Speaker. The revolting doctrine of amalgamation has finished Banks. He must explain the difference between 'absorption' and 'amalgamation,' or stand before the country as the advocate of all the revolting and indecent debaucheries of mixed and hybrid populations.

New York Day Book.

COMPLIMENTARY.——A Mr. Bartley, a poet of the Old Dominion, has asked the "assembled wisdom" of his State to grant him a bonus of $10,000, as a sort of encouragement of his genius, we suppose. The "assembled wisdom" had no better taste than to refuse his modest request. Mr. Bartley sends a letter to the Richmond Whig, in which he soundly berates Virginia's Legislators, in anything else than a poetical style. The poet concludes his epistle as follows:

"If I were a limner, I would paint the present Legislature of Virginia as a *stable of Jackasses*, drunk with mean liquor, and trying to discover the artistic beauties of 'The Lays of Ancient Virginia,' and other Poems!"

GREAT DISTRESS AT WASHINGTON.—The fact that Congress is in a state of suspended animation says the Union, may in part account for that want of vitality which is now so painfully manifest in every phase of Washington life and society. Money is unprecedently scarce, if it has not wholly disappeared from our midst, and bank rates of interest are regarded as traditionary pleasantries. Expensive dinner parties at Gautier's or at the Avenue hotels are among the things of the past. Our fashionable dry goods men, jewelers and mantua makers are no longer designated by the appearance of stylish coaches and liveried footmen. The flash restaurants, drinking saloons and billiard rooms are evidently in want of some kind of motive power. The public hackmen have a seedy, unemployed look, while the sales of our newsboys have diminished to an alarming extent. To add to the prevailing dullness of the times, the sleighing carnival is over, and were it not that all is bright and beautiful over head, our citizens might be tempted to indulge in their constitutional privilege of abusing slushy street crossings and sloppy, slippery sidewalks.—*Baltimore Republican.*

LADIES MUST BEWARE.—Pending the seduction bill of Mr. Nuttall, in the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Rogers, a gallant and accomplished member from Warren, introduced an amendment, which, if adopted, will create some stir among the ladies. It provides that any female guilty of attempting to seduce a young man by wearing low necked dresses, and other captivating articles of attire, shall be punished with the same penalty affixed in the case of seduction. The gay deceivers will be obliged to correct their *habits*, should this amendment be adopted.—*Lou. Courier.*

☞ In the early part of the eighteenth century, a farmer was condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for cow stealing. His wife called to see him a few days previous to his execution, to take a last farewell, when she asked him—

"My dear, would you like the children to see you executed?"

"No," replied he, "what must they come for?"

"That's just like you," said the wife, "you never wanted the children to have any enjoyment."

A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a militia company. His wife, after discoursing with him for some time on the advantage which the family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in doubting tone:

"Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbor's now?"

One of the little urchins asked:

"Are we not all corporals?"

"Tut," said the mother, "hold your tongue; there is no one corporal but your father and myself."

By Last Night's Mail.

Election of Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The plurality rule has been adopted by nine majority.

Col. Orr has withdrawn his name as the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

Banks has been elected Speaker by the following vote: Banks 103, Aiken 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Banks Speaker.

Mr. Banks was then conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller and Campbell, and, after a speech from him, the House adjourned.

DEATH IN A BALL ROOM.—We learn that a melancholy affair occurred on Thursday, the 3d inst., at "Green's Bottom," in St. Charles county, in this State. Mrs. Mahala Taggart, daughter of Squire Green, while in the midst of an assembly of ladies and gentlemen, engaged in a social promenade, exhibited some signs of indisposition, and requested a sister of hers to take her place in the set in which she was engaged, while she warmed herself. She immediately went to a settee near the stove, and sat down, while the company, observing nothing extraordinary in her actions, continued on in their innocent amusement. A few minutes after, one of the company, on approaching her, found, to her indescribable horror, the young lady a corpse! She was thought to be in good health, and we have heard no reason assigned as to the cause of her death.—*St. Louis News.*

"Well, Sambo, what's yer at now days?"

"Oh, I'se a carp'nter and jiner."

"Hi! I guess yer is? What department do yer perform, Sambo?"

"What department? I does de circular work."

"What's dat?"

"Why, I turns de grindstone."

A fellow in Vermont turned New Year's day to some little account. He crossed the "line," and drank three glasses of French brandy. He immediately returned home and charged his neighbors twelve and half cents to smell his breath. Our informant says that he made nineteen dollars in three hours. This we think comes under the head of sharp practice.

During a period of sixty years, Russia has extended her dominion from the Gulf of Bothnia almost to the gates of Constantinople, from the Vistula to the Caspian Sea, and has added to her resources a population nearly equal to that of the entire of the United States.

SLEEPING WITH HIS BACK TOWARDS HER. In the Perry county Court, Indiana, there were recently twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted.—One lady set forth in her petition that her lord always slept with his back towards her. She obtained a bill; and justly, too, we think. The husband who is so unmannerly is not entitled to a wife.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 16th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, anti-dyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Committed to Jail

In this place on the 10th of January, a negro man, who says his name is THORNTON; that he belongs to Joseph Gray, of Yadkin county, N. C.

Said negro is about 19 years old; black; five feet eight or ten inches high, and will weigh about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Asheville, N. C., } Jailor.
Feb. 7, 1856. } tf

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856.—tf.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, Jan. 17, 1856.

$200 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in frontand top of head, large hands, a bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City [L. S.] of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee. J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

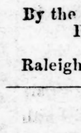
By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.



THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE RAILROAD is coming and actually is in progress, and will pass directly through the town of Columbus, Polk county, North Carolina, from Spartanburg to Tennessee, and the Commissioners appointed by Court to sell the remainder of lots, offer for sale on Wednesday, 2d of January, 1856, 29 LOTS, some fronting the public square.

Terms of sale:—One two and three years, note and security.

The Treasurer of public buildings is also prepared to make contracts for the erection of a fine Court House and Jail. The plan and specifications can be seen by calling on WM. S. MILLS, Treasurer.

WM. S. MILLS,
J. STARK SIMMS,
JOHN WALKER,
A. E. MILLER,
J. L. WARD,
Commissioners.

☞ The contract for public buildings will be made on the same day.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair &

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths, cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

[*For the Asheville News*]

Zephyr Breathings.

Have ye not heard, in the soft summer air,
Breathings low, sweet and clear—
Voices, as if Angels were hovering there,
Thy weary breast to cheer?

Have ye not heard at quiet even,
Slow breathings of hope and love,
Sweet choral strains, as fresh from heaven,
From Angel choirs above?

Have yet not heard, when twilight stroweth
Her star-gemmed curtain down,
Where the lone zephyr gently bloweth,
A sweet and heavenly sound?

Say, have ye not heard, like the shepherds of old,
Who tended their flocks by night,
Cherub voices that sweet tidings told,
Of a land of love and light?

As I lean from my casement, I seem to hear
A breathing—it comes from yonder green—
In murmurs low, now rich and clear,
Where merry dancing forms are seen.

Oh, happy ones! sport on, sport on;
I love to hear your laughter sweet;
The morn of life will soon be gone,
And care and sorrows you will meet!

List! heard ye not that simple lay,
Borne on the breeze from yonder cot?
A loving band at close of day
To sing and pray have not forgot.

Oh! sweet it is to list to choirs
As those that break the still of even;
They linger here 'till Angel lyres
Strike the glad notes in Heaven!

But hush! methinks I hear upon the breeze
Another sound, low, sweet and mild!
It comes from yonder grove of trees,
Where kneels a lovely orphan child.

Its dimpled hands are raised in prayer,
While bending o'er its parent's sod,
And cries—'tis borne me on the air—
"Temper the winds to me, oh God!"

Sweet orphaned one! but list again:
With loving trusting meekness said,
It whispers o'er in melting strain—
"Give me this day my daily bread!"

Oh! zephyr, waft that simple prayer
Up to the shining courts of Heaven!
May it in sweetness linger there—
An answer to its prayer be given!

They come! they come! these breathings low,
In every gentle breeze and gale:
They come when zephyrs mildly blow,
Are heard, too, in the tempest's wail!

They bring, at times, the tale of woe—
The echo of some wounded heart:
The murmur of the ripple's flow—
The heaving sigh, when loved ones part.

Again, upon their zephyrry wing,
They bear the sweet song of the bird,
And soft notes ever 'round us fling,
By light-toned zeyhyrs stirred.

Gentle breathings! I would not from ye part
For all the gold and gems
That glitter in Golconda's heart,
Or beam from Eastern diadems!

Then come, oh come unto me oft,
And wherever I may roam,
Still linger round me with voices soft
To cheer my heart when lone!

FLORENCE.

Haywood, Jan. 1856.

THE BLACK-SMITH'S TRIAL.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

In the fall of 1849, I was travelling in the West on business. I left the Mississippi steamboat at Columbia, Ky., having made up my mind to travel by land as far as Muhlenburg county, where I should strike the Green River far enough to the northward to take one of the small flat boats for the Ohio.

Late one evening I arrived at the town of M———, intending to take the stage from there on the next morning. The bar-room of the tavern was crowded with people, and I noticed that large numbers of the citizens were collected about the street corners, appearing to be discussing some matter of more than usual interest.

Of course I became curious to know the cause of all this, and at the first favorable opportunity, I asked the question of the landlord. He gazed at me a moment in silence, and then, with an ominous shake of the head, he gave me to understand that a most dreadful thing had happened; but before he could explain to me what it was, he was called away to attend to other business.

I soon found, however, that the dreadful thing was the subject of conversation all around me, and by simply listening, I gained an insight into the mystery. It seemed that there was to be a trial for murder there on the next day, and that the criminal was a young blacksmith, who had been born and brought up in the town, and who, until the present time, had borne a character above reproach.

I endeavored to find out the particulars, but I could ascertain but little upon which to depend, for different people gave different accounts, and all who knew anything of the matter were too much excited to speak calmly. The murder had transpired only about a week before, and consequently the event was fresh in the minds of the people.

The only facts that came to me, upon which I could rely, were that a middle aged man, named Matthew Hampton, had been murdered and robbed, and that Abel Adams, the young blacksmith, had been arrested for the crime, and would be tried on the morrow. Some said that the murdered man's money, to the amount of over two thousand dollars, had been found on the young man's person; others denied this statement. Yet all sympathized with the prisoner. He was beloved by all his townsmen, and but a few of them could believe anything of the reports that had crept into circulation.

As I was in no particular haste, I resolved to remain in M———, until the trial had come off, so I went and erased my name from the stage book where I had placed it, and then informed mine host of my determination.

On the following morning, at an early hour, the people began to flock towards the court-house, and I saw that if I would secure a place I must join the crowd. I did so, and at length found myself within the building, and, as good fortune would have it, I made a stand near the prisoner's box. Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the opening of the court, and before that time every standing place outside the dock was filled. Stagings were erected upon the outside under the windows, but these, too, were crowded.

At the appointed time the court came in, and the prisoner was conducted to the box.

Said prisoner was not more than five and-twenty years of age. He possessed one of the most pleasing countenances I ever saw. It was one of those bold, frank faces, full of courage and good nature—just such a one as is unhesitatingly taken as the index of a pure and generous soul. He was a stout, athletic man, and carried the palm at every wrestling-match in the country.

I thought within myself, this man is no murderer. And yet we know not to what extremities a man may be driven. Young Adams was quite pale, and his nether lip quivered as he found the gaze of the multitude fixed on him; but his eye was bright and quick, but not defiant, yet bold and hopeful in its deep blue light.

The trial commenced. The complaint was clear and distinct, setting forth the fact that the prisoner, Abel Adams, "did with malice aforethought," kill, etc., on such a day, one Matthew Hampton—in the first place by striking him on the head with some blunt weapon—and in the second place by stabbing him in the breast, etc. To all this the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." From the first testimony called up I learned the following facts:

Near sundown one afternoon about a week previous, Matthew Hampton stopped at the shop of the prisoner to get his horse shod.—This Hampton was a wealthy farmer, and his estate lay to the southward near the Tennessee line, and only about fifteen miles from M———. He was known to have had some two thousand dollars with him at that time—money which he had received at Columbia for corn. It was nearly dusk when he started from the prisoner's shop.—He took out his pocket-book to pay for the job of shoeing his horse. This he did within the shop, and two persons were present who testified to the fact, and also that when the pocket-book was opened, a large bunch of bank notes were exposed. About an hour after Hampton left, the prisoner came out of his shop and went to his stable, and having saddled his fleetest horse, he mounted and started at a full gallop, in the direction which Hampton had taken.

Next came two witnesses, "Mr. Simple and Mr. Jordan," both of them respectable citizens of M———, who testified as follows:

They had been in the edge of Tennessee on business, and were returning home. At about nine o'clock, on the evening of the inquest they came to the point in the road where a high bluff overlooked the way; and while passing this, they were startled by seeing something in the moonlight which looked like a man. They at once dismounted, and found that which they had seen was the body of Matthew Hampton, all gore covered and bleeding. They had not been there more than a minute, when they were joined by a third man, who said that he saw the murder committed, and that the murderer fled towards M———.

Simple and Jordan both recognized this new comer as one Henry Bilger, and though his character was by no means of the most exemplary character, yet that was no time for discussion. The body of Hampton was still warm; so that the murderer could not have been gone long. Bilger had no horse, so Simple agreed to remain by the body while Jordan and Bilger went in pursuit of the murderer. They put their horses to the top of their speed, and in half an hour they overtook the prisoner, whom Bilger at once pointed as the man. Jordan hailed the young blacksmith, and found him nervous and excited. He then asked him if he had seen Matthew Hampton, and Adams replied in the affirmative, but he spoke in a very strange manner. After some expostulation the prisoner accompanied Jordan to M———, and there he was placed in the hands of the sheriff, and upon examining his person, Mr. Hampton's pocket book, containing two thousand dollars, was found upon him, and his hands were also covered with blood.

At this juncture the excitement in the little court room was intense. The crowded mass swayed to and fro like wind-swept grain—murmurs loud and deep; and it was a few minutes before anything like order was restored.

At length Henry Bilger was upon the stand. He was known by most of the people of M———, and though nothing positive was known against him of a criminal nature, yet he was known to be a reckless, wandering fellow, sometimes trading in slaves, and sometimes dealing in horses, and sometimes driving a flat down the Mississippi.—He stepped upon the witnesses' block with a complaisant bow, and he gave his testimony clear and distinctly.

He said he was coming down the road toward M——— on foot and when near the bluff he heard a struggle, accompanied by loud groans and entreaties. He sprang forward and arrived in season to see the prisoner leap into his saddle and ride off. The moon was shining at the time, so he could not have been mistaken. As soon as he found Mr. Hampton, was as he supposed, dead, he started to go after help. The murdered man's horse fled toward home, so he could gain no assistance in that way. He had not gone far, however, when he heard the sound of horses' feet and on returning to the spot he found Simple and Jordan standing there.

Bilger was cross-questioned very severely, but his testimony was not to be flawed.—He was very explicit in all his statements, and at the same time he professed to feel a deep regret that he was called upon to testify against a man for whom he felt as much respect as he did for the prisoner.

At length young Adams arose to tell his story. He spoke clearly and with the tone of a man who tells the truth. He said that about an hour after Matthew Hampton had left his shop, on the evening in question, he went to the sink to wash his hands, and while there, he trod on something that attracted his attention. He stooped and picked it up, and found it to be a pocket-book, and on taking it to the light, it proved to be Mr. Hampton's. He remembered that after Mr. Hampton had paid him for shoeing the horse, he went to the sink after a drink of water, and then he must have dropped the book. The young blacksmith's first idea, he said, was to keep the book until Hampton came back, but upon the second thought, he resolved to saddle his horse and try to overtake him and restore the money. Accordingly he set off, and when he reached the bluff, his horse began to rear and snort. He discovered something laying by the road side, and upon dismounting and going to it, he found it to be the body of Mr. Hampton, still warm and bleeding. He first satisfied himself that he could do nothing alone, and then he started back towards M———, for assistance. When he was overtaken by Jordan and Bilger, the idea of having Hampton's money with him, broke upon him with stunning force, and hence his strange and incoherent manner.

When the prisoner sat down there was a low murmur which told him that his story was believed. But the judge shook his head and the lawyers did the same, and the jury looked troubled and anxious. The prisoner's counsel did all he could to establish his client's good character, and also to impeach the character of Bilger, but he could not refute the testimony that had been given in.

When the judge came to charge the jury, he spoke of the testimony against the prisoner, and of corroborative circumstances. In regard to the prisoner's story, he said that it was very simple, and sounded very much like the truth; but he would have the jury remember how eacy such stories could be made. It was long after dark when the jury retired to make up their verdict. They were gone half an hour, and when they returned the foreman showed by the hue of his countenace that the verdict was fatal! All saw it, and I could hear the throbbing of the hundred hearts that beat about me.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you made a verdict?"

'We have.'

'Shall your foreman speak for you?'

'Yes.'

'Abel Adams, stand up and look the foreman in the face. Now, sir is Abel Adams, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of the murder or not?'

Hark! The first syllable of the word, 'Guilty," is upon the foreman's lips, but he speaks it not. Those who yet crowd about the windows shout with all their might, and in a moment more a man crowds his way into the court room. He hurries up and whispers to the judge. Henry Bilger starts up and moves towards the door, but in an instant the hand of the sheriff is upon him. All is excitement the most intense. Directly the mass at the door begins to give way, and four men are seen bearing upon their shoulders a chair—a large stuffed chair—and in that chair sits Matthew Hampton—not dead but alive. True he is pale and his lips move. At length the chair is set down before the bench, and the old physician of M—— asks permission to speak. As soon as this fact became known, all is quiet once more.

The physician says that neither of the wounds which Mr. Hampton had received is mortal, though he at first thought they were. The blow upon the head, and the stab in the breast, combined to produce a case of catalepsy which resembled death so nearly that many an experienced person might have been deceived. When he gave out that Mr. Hampton was dead he thought it was so.—But when he found that Hampton was living he kept the secret to himself for fear that a certain man, whose presence was much needed, might be missing.

At this juncture, Mr. Henry Bigler made a savage attempt to break away from the sheriff, but did not succeed. The jury were directed to return to their box, and then Mr. Hampton was requested to speak. He was too weak to rise, but he spoke plainly and in a manner that showed his mind to be clear. He stated that when he reached the bluff on the night of the disaster, he discovered that his pocket book was gone. He stopped his horse, and was trying to think where he had lost it, when some one came up from the roadside. He had just time to see that it was Henry Bigler, when he received a blow upon the head from a club that knocked him from his horse. Then he felt a sharp, stinging, burning pain in the bosom, and with a momentary starting of his muscles he opened his eyes. He saw that Bigler was stooping over him, and ransacking his pockets. He could just remember hearing the distant gallop of a horse—that he thought his body was being dragged to the roadside; and after that he could remember nothing till he awoke in his own house, and found the doctor by his bedside.

For a little while longer the multitude had to restrain themselves. I remember that the judge said something to the jury, and that the jury whispered together for a moment, then the prisoner stood up once more, and the foreman of the jury said, "not guilty."

Then burst forth the hearty shouts of the people. Abel Adams sank back into his seat, but in a moment more he was seized by a score of stout men, and with wild and rending shouts they bore him into the free, pure air, where the bright stars looked down and smiled upon them. A little way had they gone when they met a young woman whose hair was floating in the night wind, and who rung her hands in agony. They stopped and set their burden down. Abel Adams saw the woman and sprang forward and caught her to his bosom.

"Mary—Mary—I'm innocent—innocent,—and free."

The wife did not speak. She only clung wildly to her noble husband and wept upon his bosom.

A wagon body was torn from its axletree, the blacksmith and his wife were placed therein, and then they were borne away towards their home, and long after they had passed from my sight I could hear the glad shouts of the impulsive people, waking the night air, and reverberating among the distant hills.

On the next morning, before the stage started, I learned that Matthew Hampton had determined to make the young blacksmith accept of one thousand dollars, whether he was willing or not.

Two weeks afterwards, while sitting in the office of my hotel at Cincinnati, I received a newspaper from M———; Henry Bigler had been hanged, and on the gallows acknowledged his guilt. Matthew Hampton was slowly recovering, and the blacksmith had, after much expostulation, accepted the thousand dollars from Hampton's bounty.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—The Southside Democrat states that a day or two since a gentleman named S. A. Kowson, of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

The Mantoe Paper Mills, of this county, were sold at the Court House in Raleigh on Thursday last for $29,600. We learn they were bid off by Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., for the Bank of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

PRACTICAL PRAYER.—In the vicinity of B——lived a poor but industrious man, depending for support upon his day labor. His wife fell sick, and not being able to hire a nurse, he was obliged to confine himself to the sick bed and family. His means of support being cut off, he soon found himself in need. Having a wealthy neighbor near, he determined to go and ask for two bushels of wheat, with a promise to pay as soon as his wife became so much better that he could leave her and return to his work. Accordingly he took his bag, went to the neighbor's, and arrived while the family were at morning prayers.

As he sat on the doorstone he heard the man pray very earnestly that God would cloth the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the needy, and comfort all that mourn. The prayer concluded, he stepped in and made known his business, promising to pay from the avails of his first labors. The farmer was very sorry he could not accommodate him, but he had promised to lend a large sum of money; and he presumed neighbor A—— would let him have it.

With a tearful eye and sad heart, the poor man turned away. As soon as he left the house the farmer's little son stepped up and said:

"Father, did you not pray that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort mourners?"

"Yes; why?"

"Because, father, if I had your wheat I would answer that prayer."

It is needless to add that the Christian father called back the suffering neighbor, and gave him as much as he needed.

Now, Christian readers, do you answer your own prayers?—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN IOWA.—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottowattamie county have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. About three weeks ago a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen, and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves; but the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The eldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground, and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and other daughter to escape.—Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spot, nothing was found but a few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing. A boy of about thirteen years old, left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since which time noating has been seen of him.—The pail was found near the spring, also some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair.—Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.—*Keokuck (Iowa) Post of Dec.* 11.

RATHER SMALL.—We once heard a Vermonter express his opinion of a person in the following style of classics:

"I could take," said he, "the little end of nothing, whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse hair, put in forty thousand such souls as his, shake them up, and they'd rattle."

GAMBLING IN KENTUCKY.—A bill containing some very stringent provisions against gambling passed one branch of the Kentucky Legislature last week. It interdicts gaming with cards among friends, and provides for the incarceration of a faro dealer in the penitentiary who allows a person under 21 years of age to bet at his bank.

A NEW DODGE.—The next steamer from New York for Nicaragua will carry out a number of *delicate* young men. The New York *Post* says, "these *invalids* are to seek a mild climate for the benefit of their shattered constitutions, which have been impaired by the vigilance of the U. S. District Attorney and his deputies."

AN OMNIBUS HORSE AT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—A horse belonging to the omnibus line in Washington, was sold a few weeks ago for $75. His purchaser sold him afterwards for $400. A few days ago he trotted four miles in 11 minutes 45 seconds. The person who sold him for $400 then offered his present owner $1000 for him, which was refused.

A jury in the New Orleans, last week, refused to allow the libration of twenty slaves by their mistress, unless they would leave the State. The slaves declined leaving.

A paper has been started at Richmond, Indiana, called "The Broad axe of Freedom and Grubbing Hoe of Truth."

A farmer in Greenbush, N. Y., is said to keep Shanghai chickens in his orchard for the purpose of frightening the hogs away.

The sugar crop in Texas, this season has been unusually large. The crop in Brazoria county is estimated at $500,000.

It is stated in the Mexican papers that Santa Anna and his wife have separated.

A RELIC.

On a Cedar Tablet erected over a grave at the Brick Church, in St. James, South Santee, is the following curious inscription:

Remember, man, now passing by,
What you are now, so once was I;
As I am now so must you be;
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Some wag has written beneath:

To follow you I am intent,
If I only knew the way you went.

On the reverse side of the tablet:

Far distant from my native land,
O'er Neptune's Waves I've crossed,
Inured I am with strangers here,
But with my kindred dust.

The prize crop of Indian Corn in the State of Ohio for 1855, was 162 bushels per acre.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$18 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,

(*FORMERLY HARRISON'S,*)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Calendar for 1856.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
MON.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAN'RY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB'RY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEM'		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCT'BER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV'BER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC'BER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31.			

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M T, Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barnett W A, Brown M G, Barring Charles, Barnett A J, Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G G, Cantwell & Eperson, Calloway B C, Campbell Jesse, Chitton Wm, Crawford J, Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A T, Dimmick W, Dillingham Miss M A, Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos J, Emerson T.

F—Finley R S, Farrar C D, Fox A, Francis Wm, Fain Wm, Foster Loudon.

G—Gibson Dr D J, Gilmer Mrs A C, Garrison Alexander, Gudger Miss Elizabeth, Gudger Mc Jas, Garner Mrs Wm, Garland Mrs H.

H—Hughey Julia A L, Henderson Robt T, Hyatt S J, Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs A T, Jones Saml C, 2.

K—Kise Jas O, Kellogg A A, Kingsmore A M.

L—Land A J W, Lorance B A, 2, Lisle John, Loundes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo B, 2, Mills J Y, Myers J H, Morgan Wm S, Murray Wm, Moore Green M, McHenry J E, Moore W H, Murray Miss E E.

O—Olney M J, 2.

P—Proffit S T, 2, Pagenstedur Julius, Parker W F, Patty R W, Porter Wm M, Porter Alex, Parrow Wm, Patton R M, Patton A G, Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos C, Roberson Noah, Rollins Thos.

S—Sumner John, 2, Small Robt, Stevens Mrs J M, Sitton John G, Stovall John H, Smith Robt, Sweeny S D, Scarboro W A, Stuart Alex, Sorrels W F, Sales Theopoles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J S, Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E, Taylor J J 2, Thomas Mrs Mary B 2.

W—Womack Wm T, Woliver William, Whitaker W S, Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M W, Williams A A, Wilkins Mrs Jane E, Walker Mitchell, Watson J W R, Wilson J, Wilson Robt, Waldrop M R, Wright J D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

BOUNTY LAND.

We take this method of informing those who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and whose claims we have undertaken to prosecute, that by a late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, their claims will be allowed; and furthermore, that it is not necessary to make out their declarations a second time, the original declarations now on file at Washington, is all sufficient, and the claims will be taken up and allowed in regular order. Do not be imposed upon by those who would persuade you that a new declaration is necessary.

J. M. ISREAL.
I. B. SAWYER.

Jan. 10, 1856.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.